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# REPORT *and* RECOMMENDATIONS

Report to 1,700,000 Members about  
THE NATIONAL 4-H POSTWAR PROGRAM

## Guideposts

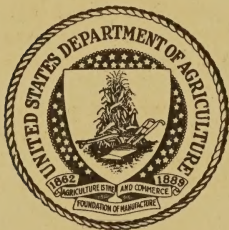
### Delegates' Rating

	FOR ACTION	FOR DISCUSSION
1. Developing Talents.....	B+	B-
2. Joining with Friends.....	A	B-
3. Learning to Live.....	Incomplete	B+
4. Way to Earn a Living.....	B	B
5. Producing Food and Fiber.....	A+	A+
6. Creating Better Homes.....	A-	B
7. Conserving Resources.....	B+	B+
8. Building Health.....	B+	Incomplete
9. Community Development.....	B	A+
10. World Peace.....		

## DELEGATES' CONFERENCE National 4-H Club Camp

Washington, D.C. - June 11-19, 1946

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

June 11, 1946

My dear Mr. Secretary:

It gives me great satisfaction to know that after four years of wartime interruption, the National 4-H Club Camp is again being held here in the Nation's Capital.

I shall appreciate your conveying to the 1946 4-H Club delegates -- on behalf of myself, of the Government, and of the Nation -- deepest appreciation for the contributions made by 4-H Club members and former members to the winning of the war. Many made the supreme sacrifice. The war tested to the extreme the character, the courage, and the moral fabric of youth reared under our democratic institution. And American youth answered the challenge of the Nazi and Fascist tyrants.

As 4-H Club Work returns to projects of peace, I hope that the National Club Camp being held this year can serve as a Nation-wide incentive to other young people to learn what the 4-H delegates are learning in Washington this week and next -- "Know your Government."

Just as youth needs courage and character to win wars, so it needs wisdom and faith in democratic processes to build a world of lasting peace. Young people who come here to learn about their Government will be better prepared to take an active part in Government when they return to their home States and communities.

Very sincerely yours,

Harry S. Truman

The Honorable  
The Secretary of Agriculture  
Washington, D. C.

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FOREWORD

As a part of our invitation to the delegates to National 4-H Club Camp, it was pointed out that at some time in the life of nearly every person there come many opportunities, sometimes greatness. If recognized and grasped with courage and enthusiasm, these may be the starting or turning point toward a richer life.

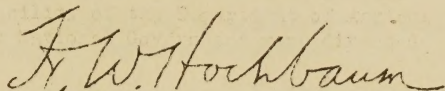
It was our sincere determination to make the 1946 National 4-H Club Camp a great opportunity for each of the 179 delegates who attended. Every needed facility of the Department of Agriculture and many other branches of our National Government were directed toward that end.

The 260 delegates and leaders who attended National Camp represent the largest volunteer youth organization in the world, and have a great opportunity to help and serve our communities, counties, and States. Fellow club members must be helped to see the light of opportunity. We hope the inspiration received at Camp will be reflected at home.

This report represents the deliberate thinking of a representative group of American rural youth toward the end of implementing the new National 10-Point 4-H Postwar Program. All these recommendations originated with the 4-H delegates. They were welded into these brief presentations by their own committees after being hammered out on the democratic anvil of discussion. An outline of the discussion plan followed at Camp is also appended to the report.

So now, after this delegates' conference, both members and leaders should be doubly fortified -- first, with the discussion method as an effective tool, and secondly, with a plan of action in the form of this report. These should help promote a better understanding of national and international affairs. They should also be helpful in promoting 4-H progress in our counties, States, and Nation.

Very truly yours,



H. W. Hochbaum  
Director of National 4-H Club Camp

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GUIDEPOST I

"Developing Talents for Greater Usefulness"

A. Situation

There is a vast reservoir of unused talent in the minds and bodies of American youth. The challenge of our day is to provide opportunity for the development of that talent and to use it most effectively.

Even though only 22 percent of our population is engaged in agriculture about half of the young people born in rural areas must find their life work elsewhere. Therefore, our 4-H Club programs should be concerned with the full development of boys and girls. We suggest that they be broadened to develop talents of citizenship and training for realistic life situations.

B. Suggestions on Developing Talents for Greater Usefulness

1. Get more participation of members in club events by:
  - (a) Giving every member something to do on the program sometime during the year.
  - (b) Junior leaders should remind younger members of their part on the program and help them prepare it. Where the need exists, divide the club by ages, in order that programs of interest to all ages may be planned. This will also double the opportunity for leadership.
  - (c) Have a well-balanced program consisting of business, project work, and recreation. (We suggest that, if possible, refreshments be included also, to get better attendance at meetings.)
  - (d) Have at least one demonstration (or illustrated talk) at each meeting. If possible try to have every club member participate in some type of demonstration.
  - (e) Make the giving of demonstrations in club meetings easier and more informal by:
    - (1) Group demonstrations (taking one main topic and having the younger members do the simple steps and the more experienced members the more difficult steps).
    - (2) Make demonstrations at club meetings less formal by having a junior or adult leader conduct discussion along with demonstration.
    - (3) Ask younger members to "show how to do something" in small groups rather than "demonstrating" before a big group.
  - (f) Have practice judging at local club meetings and other local events.
  - (g) Appoint every club member on a committee during the year.
  - (h) Club may be divided into groups--with points given to club members for participation in various club activities. At the end, the losing group might give the winning group a party.
  - (i) Encourage the song leader and recreation leader to work with other club members in fulfilling duties, such as having another club member responsible for one song or one game at each meeting.

2. Use a nominating committee for electing officers so that talents may be developed and used to best advantage.
  3. Conduct county-wide 4-H officers' training schools.
  4. Conduct style review, spring festivals, and best-dressed boy and girl contests.
  5. Have panel and group discussions and demonstrations on good grooming, good manners, and the like, at county junior leader organization meetings.
  6. Organize a county chorus or a county band or orchestra.
  7. Conduct stunt nights on local and county basis.
  8. Invite parents to special meeting to explain the 4-H program, so they may better cooperate with their children in developing demonstrations, talks, etc. Make parents welcome at all 4-H events.
  9. Exchange meetings with other clubs.
  10. Arrange tours and educational trips to points of economic interest in order to observe vocations other than their own.
  11. Plan vocational talks and other programs for local club meetings that broaden members horizons and experiences.
  12. Invite members and delegates from city groups to attend 4-H meetings in order to understand their problems.
  13. Sponsor Victory Farm Volunteers and other rural experiences for city youth.
  14. Have a year-round program with regular meetings to keep up interest in club work and give more opportunity for development of talents.
- C. Guidepost Committee - Miss Dorothy Arvidson, Indiana, Leader-Counselor

George Fry, Maryland, Chairman  
Gladys Blatchley, New York  
Billy Preston, Texas  
Charles E. McCulloch III., West Virginia  
Mildred Jean Massey, Mississippi  
Arthur E. Mischke, South Dakota  
Albert Morgan, Kansas  
Claire Vangelisti, Montana



## GUIDEPOST II

### "Joining With Friends for Work, Fun, and Fellowship"

#### A. Situation

Because of the changing world and conditions that affect young people today, it is even more important to have worth-while work, fun, and fellowship provided in every community. More rural communities need to realize the importance of recreational facilities and do their best to provide them.

Proper recreational facilities and programs will not only create a bond of fellowship within the community, but will make it a more satisfying and healthful place to live.

#### B. Suggestions

1. Encourage "bees" and other cooperative work in the community on a basis of "You help me--I'll help you" in such activities as building barns, gathering crops, branding, and clean-ups.
2. Every 4-H Club should have a recreational program based on actual needs of the community.
3. Every club should have an organized year-round recreational program including enough recreation to keep club members interested, such as ball games, chuck-wagon suppers, banquets, dances, picnics, and camps.
4. More adequate recreation training should be given to local leaders, and more club members should be encouraged to become junior leaders and be trained in recreation and project work.
5. More 4-H Club members should attend county camps. Each member should meet certain requirements to be eligible to attend. More county camps should be encouraged.
6. Interest 4-H members' parents in club work through the holding of more meetings for parents. Special parties and ceremonies should also be given.
7. Every club member should be taught to appreciate farm life, and work and play connected with farm living, through:
  - (a) More home recreation.
  - (b) More family recreation and vacations.
  - (c) More community recreation and fellowship.
8. It is suggested that regular 4-H Club meetings should include:
  - (a) Games for early comers. These are started by the recreation committee when the first members arrive.
  - (b) A fun and social period toward the close of the meeting.
  - (c) Special recreation for parents, if they are present.
  - (d) An occasional special party between regular meetings.

THE  
MUSEUM

THE MUSEUM OF THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

The history of the city of Boston is a story of growth and change. From a small fishing village on a rocky peninsula, it has become one of the most important cities in the world. The story is told in the pages of this book, which is a collection of the most interesting and important events in the city's history.

The first part of the book tells of the early years of the city, from its founding in 1630 to the end of the seventeenth century. It is a story of struggle and triumph, of the founding of the city and the growth of its population.

The second part of the book tells of the city's history from the beginning of the eighteenth century to the end of the nineteenth century. It is a story of the city's growth and development, of its role in the American Revolution and the Civil War.

The third part of the book tells of the city's history from the beginning of the twentieth century to the present. It is a story of the city's growth and development, of its role in the American Revolution and the Civil War.

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## GUIDEPOST IV

### "Choosing a Way To Earn a Living"

#### A. Situation

One of the biggest problems of every rural youth is the choice of a way to earn a living. Each must first decide whether to live in the country or the city. If the country is chosen, farming or farm homemaking will be the vocation. But 50 percent will probably decide in favor of the city. It is very important that the choice be a wise one, based on a wide variety of observations and experiences. 4-H Clubs can and should help every member make the right choice for himself and for the best interests of our Nation.

#### B. Recommendations on 4-H Club Activities in This Field

1. 4-H Clubs can help rural youth build attitudes as a basis on which to decide their objectives in life.
2. Rural youth need factual information on various vocations, and they need help in interpreting the various vocational possibilities in relation to their own life objectives.
3. 4-H can provide more recreation to increase the happiness and satisfactions of country living.
4. Projects related to home improvements should be worked out. These make young people more interested in the home and provide a more satisfying home life.
5. 4-H can bring more different vocational people to club meetings, camp, or other gatherings to discuss the advantages and disadvantages of the various vocations.
6. It is suggested that rural young people spend a few weeks working in the city to see whether they like it.
7. 4-H can carry on more projects that develop mechanical skills (care of electrical equipment is an example).
8. 4-H should emphasize keeping personal, project, home, and farm accounts to encourage money management, and know more about home expenses and farm income.
9. 4-H Clubs can make tours to industries to get better acquainted with them.
10. A variety of projects should be encouraged in order that club members learn as much as possible about the farm and home.



11. 4-H can provide opportunities for individual leaders to give members a better outlook on life. One of the satisfactions in life comes from doing things for other people.
12. 4-H can encourage sponsorship of 4-H Clubs by urban organizations for the purpose of building and improving urban and rural relations.
13. Develop better partnership relations with parents. Young people need to feel that they have a part in the farm and home and have some income of their own.

C. Guidepost Committee - Mylo S. Downey, Maryland, Leader-Counselor

Miriam Sue Love, Georgia, Chairman

Hobart M. Roberts, New Jersey

Marilyn Smith, Pennsylvania

Morris M. Van Gordon, Ohio

Eleanor Juhlke, North Dakota

Clara Lee Maynard, Oregon

Bert Schultz, Wyoming

Alice Jeffres Howell, Virginia (Unable to  
attend meetings because of illness)

## "Producing Food and Fiber for Home and Market"

### A. Situation

At present we are producing food and fiber under abnormal conditions. The demands for home consumption, foreign purchase, and relief greatly exceed the quantity we can produce. Prices are now higher than can be expected in the future. With these conditions in mind our first goal must be to increase production. But we must keep in mind future trends that seem inevitable. We must be ready to meet the keen competition which is likely to follow as production exceeds demand. As 4-H members we must study factors influencing production and marketing so we will be able to meet these new problems as they arise.

### B. Recommendations

Right now 4-H members must help increase production to meet our own needs and to help feed starving millions abroad. While doing this we must also prepare for the future by:

1. Studying economic production, balancing our farm operations, and conserving our soils and natural resources:
  - (a) Wise utilization of all farm labor, both hired and family.
  - (b) Lower costs per unit in crop and livestock production through the use of best-known varieties and good feeding and cultural practices.
  - (c) We must establish good crop rotation and soil conservation practices.
  - (d) Greater use of farm power and machinery.
  - (e) Develop father-son and mother-daughter partnerships.
2. Study market trends, needs, and conditions and build our farming operations to meet these needs. Become familiar with grades and standards of farm products and the importance of grading our own products to meet these demands:
  - (a) Study types of 4-H Club activities that will help members develop their own market with special graded and packed products sold in cartons under their name and the 4-H emblem.
  - (b) As production exceeds demand and prices become lower we must find means of regulating production. This may require finding a new market and uses for surplus products and can be done by 4-H Clubs cooperating closely with the Extension Service.
  - (c) Where surplus is developed beyond the control of the farmers we recommend that the Government assist in controlling these surpluses through the ever normal granary or a similar method, and also by using these surpluses for needs such as school lunches.
  - ((d) 4-H Club members should study the need for increased world trade and more and better international relationships.

3. 4-H members must help in this present world crisis:

- (a) Outline our programs of work so that our projects are related to those of our parents.
- (b) Encourage father-son and mother-daughter partnerships. Substantial goals are reached only through cooperation.
- (c) We must use every possible improved idea arising out of new experiments.
- (d) Encourage thriftiness among 4-H members and an understanding of keeping business records.
- (e) Practice the use of certified seeds and high quality livestock in order to receive greater returns through better management.
- (f) Continue home gardens, on a larger scale if possible.
- (g) We must learn to do our own machinery repair jobs.
- (h) We must become acquainted with marketing conditions in order to market our products where we will receive the best possible returns and also where they will aid in the production crisis.

In relation to these goals of producing food and fiber, our committee agrees that the fundamentals of living are to be successful, to be of service, and to be happy.

C. Guidepost Committee - G. A. Elcan, Virginia, Leader-Counselor

Verlin W. Livingston, Nebraska, Chairman  
Kenneth Bascom, New Hampshire  
Ruth Rohrer, Pennsylvania  
Earl Rhea Jean, Kentucky  
Delmas Rushing, Jr., Georgia  
Florine Lee, South Dakota  
James K. Zartman, New Mexico  
Betty Ann Whitmore, Colorado



GUIDEPOST VI

"Creating Better Homes for Better Living".

A. Situation

The home is the foundation of our democracy. It is the basis for individual training and the springboard for successful living. When homes fail, all society suffers. Individuals do not reach the peak of their abilities. The community is dull and uninteresting. The Nation suffers from waves of juvenile delinquency. Nine-tenths of all delinquents can be traced to broken homes.

The homes of our Nation are many and varied. They range from a model of family unity and cooperation to a place to hang one's hat and eat cafeteria style. There is an ever-growing number of activities that center away from the home. If our homes are not to lose their places as the oldest and strongest unit of government and the foundation of our Nation, we recommend that 4-H Clubs and club members stress the following points to build better homes for a better world tomorrow.

B. Recommendations

1. There must be something about the home that holds the interests of the entire family. It must be attractive.
  - (a) 4-H home-grounds beautification and room-improvement projects should be stressed.
  - (b) Modern conveniences are needed.
  - (c) Good roads will help.
  - (d) Well-balanced, nutritious meals help keep up family spirits and morale.
  - (e) Well-kept lawns and painted buildings make home a place to be proud of and enjoyed by all.
  - (f) Homes should be kept the social center of the family and the neighborhood.
  - (g) Rural homes have advantages of more and better food, wider spacing, and cleanliness that should be exploited to the limit for healthful living.
2. Christian ideals and philosophy must be maintained or reborn in our home culture:
  - (a) Family unity is desired rather than individual honors.
  - (b) Family fellowship and counsel plans should be encouraged.
  - (c) Parents should be interested in 4-H members' projects and activities. Young people must be concerned with the entire family welfare.
  - (d) 4-H Clubs should observe religious teachings and encourage Christian living.

3. Education begins in the home, and all formal education should have as its final objectives the development and maintenance of attractive home life.

(a) Parents' and teachers' organizations should be encouraged to help and sponsor organizations like 4-H that build the home.

(b) All 4-H projects should have a definite and logical place in the home and family situations and make an over-all contribution to family life.

4. Family pride should be encouraged. The desire for ownership and a sense of belonging to and acceptance by members of one's family and by neighbors and friends is very important in the life of the individual. Without it, otherwise normal persons, like John Dillinger, go astray in their desire for personal recognition.

C. Guidepost Committee - Audrey Sanstead, Colorado, Leader-Counselor

Martha Jane Futrell, Arkansas, Chairman  
Bernard Stanton, New York  
Gloria Smith, Rhode Island  
Billy Smith, Alabama  
Norman B. Clothier, Michigan  
Reed Vollstedt, Oregon  
Hortense Burton, Wyoming  
Udell Henson, New Mexico.

GUIDEPOST VII

"Conserving Nature's Resources for Security and Happiness"

A. Situation

Our Creator has given America many natural resources which we have taken for granted. We have been destructive in previous years. The war called for vastly increased amounts of our resources and has emphasized this misuse.

It is recognized that the three main essentials to plant and animal life are soil, air and water. 4-H Club members are in position to lead in the conservation of these vital national resources.

This committee concerned itself with a practical approach toward solution of the problems presented by this guidepost and suggests immediate action on the following points by all 4-H Club members whenever possible.

B. Recommendations

1. Conservation should be treated as an important 4-H project rather than as an activity.
2. Promote conservation through result demonstrations, tours, camps, etc., on an individual basis, with programs such as:
  - (a) Establish wood lots.
  - (b) Shelter belts.
  - (c) Border plantings for wildlife.
  - (d) Terracing demonstrations.
  - (e) Gulley seeding.
  - (f) Encourage parents to follow good range management.
3. Group activities for 4-H Club members may include:
  - (a) Establish and care for tree nurseries.
  - (b) Harvesting seeds from trees and shrubs.
  - (c) Tours to 4-H result demonstrations and to similar demonstrations carried on in national forests and soil conservation districts.
  - (d) Prevention of forest fires through cooperation with forest officials.
  - (e) 4-H memorial forests should be established in honor of war veterans.
  - (f) 4-H Clubs should sponsor conservation movies.
  - (g) We also recommend that more 4-H members be given the privilege of attending county and State conservation camps.

C. Guidepost Committee - W. A. Sutton, Georgia, Leader-Counselor

Kenneth Price, Washington, Chairman  
Emma Louise Gaston, West Virginia  
Arthur Nystrom, Massachusetts  
Francisco Aponte, Puerto Rico  
Betty Jane Alexander, North Carolina  
Herbert Earl Clizer, Missouri  
Marian E. Healy, Illinois  
John Allen Orton, Wyoming.



## GUIDEPOST VIII

### "Building Health for a Strong America"

#### A. Situation

Statistics compiled on the fitness of young men for military service reveal that 39 percent were unable to meet the minimum requirements of our Nation in the time of its greatest need. Rural youth were less healthy than urban.

One-fourth of all farm families eat diets that are not nutritionally adequate. Problems of good mental health and personality adjustment appear to be greater in rural than in urban areas. More widespread information is still needed on the prevention of communicable diseases such as tuberculosis, malaria, and typhoid. Medical facilities, such as doctors, dentists, nurses, and hospitals, are disproportionately lacking in rural areas.

4-H Clubs have stressed individual health check-ups for many years, but the broader program and suggestions below are proposed in order to make our work even more effective in the future.

#### B. Objectives of a 4-H Health Program

1. To have members of 4-H and their leaders acquire a better idea of physical and mental health.
2. To work toward a goal of advancing health standards and scientific knowledge.
3. To have club members take a hand in the responsibility of keeping up the health in the home and in the community.
4. To have young people learn to develop sound bodies, personalities, and proper attitudes toward their health.

#### C. Suggested Health Programs for 4-H Clubs

In order to make possible the accomplishment of these four objectives, each local 4-H Club should have a planned health program. It should be carried out in cooperation with local and State health organizations and have definite activities, standards, and goals.

##### 1. Individual goals should be:

- (a) To have a complete physical examination once a year, and require that all necessary medical treatment be administered.
- (b) To visit the dentist twice a year and require that all defects be corrected.
- (c) To practice good eating habits, good posture, and proper lighting and ventilation necessary to good health.

2. Club goals should be:

- (a) To conduct a survey of community health problems and submit a report to health authorities.
- (b) To discuss at club meetings health education with special emphasis on communicable diseases.
- (c) To have a health officer in each club to oversee the health and safety program of the members.
- (d) To put special emphasis on tuberculosis tests, care of teeth, malnutrition, and general community health problems.
- (e) To cooperate in health campaigns, such as the sale of Christmas seals, March of Dimes, and cancer-control drives.
- (f) To conduct first-aid classes and practice basic measures of safety.
- (g) To originate funds for iron lungs, respirators, and other things valuable for medical treatment or health maintenance.

We, therefore, recommend that our 4-H organization put into effect such a health program, with necessary improvements and adjustments.

We urge this program for better rural health and for better 4-H Clubs, which will result in greater, mightier, and healthier American citizens who will one day govern our United States.

- D. Guidepost Committee - Miss Earline V. Gandy, Louisiana, Co-Leader-Counselor  
A. G. Kettunen, Michigan, Co-Leader-Counselor  
Maynard Lang, Iowa, Chairman  
Dorothy Thompson, New Hampshire  
Evelyn Hammond, Kentucky  
John Nolan Collins, North Carolina  
Georgiana Marie Dostal, Minnesota  
Olind Jenny, Montana  
Dorothy Baker, Louisiana  
Harlan Emerson, South Dakota

GUIDEPOST X

"Serving as Citizens in Maintaining World Peace"

A. Situation

The world today is beset with many problems. These include: First, the inept attitude of the peoples of various countries in regarding themselves solely as citizens of their country and not as world citizens; secondly, the jealousy and suspicion which exist so strongly between nations today; thirdly, the economic stability of the whole world; and finally, the world-wide rivalry which leads to misunderstanding between nations.

We believe these problems can be solved by the United Nations organization, which may wield influence only if we, the citizens of America, acquire a working knowledge of it and familiarize ourselves with it. Not only can 4-H members aid in solving these problems, but it is our duty to do so.

If we understood the aims and ambitions of other nations and they understood our intentions, much of the international distrust and suspicion would be eliminated.

B. Recommendations

1. Since the foundations of a stable government depend upon peace in the home, we recommend that all 4-H Clubs have discussions on understanding parents.
2. We recommend a study of the organization and operation of the United Nations in all 4-H Clubs through discussions such as those held at National 4-H Camp.
3. We recommend that the 4-H Clubs provide food and clothing for the needy in devastated countries.
4. We recommend that clubs correspond with foreign individuals and families in order to better understand peoples of other lands.
5. We recommend that each State raise money for a scholarship fund to be used for foreign youth to study in this country.
6. We suggest that an addition be made to the 4-H Club pledge to meet the suggestions of three of the principal speakers on our programs -- Dr. A. Powell Davies, Dr. Paul F. Douglass, and General Hershey -- who emphasized the fact that a world brotherhood is essential. In order to become thoroughly conscious of the necessity for international understanding, it would be fitting that we acknowledge in our 4-H pledge the world-wide impact of the four H's.

This is the suggested National 4-H pledge:



As a true 4-H member, I pledge my head to clearer thinking,  
 My heart to greater loyalty,  
 My hands to large service,  
 And my health to better living for my Club, my community,  
 my country, and my world.

Editor's note: The National 4-H Club Pledge can be changed only by official action of the Land-Grant Colleges and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

- C. Guidepost Committee - Miss Iva Mae Gross, New York, Leader-Counselor  
 William R. Niedrich Jr., California, Chairman  
 Frances Webster, Maine  
 William Doenges, Vermont  
 Martha June Burbacher, West Virginia  
 Margaret Ann Borgmeyer, Iowa  
 Gene Jones, Florida  
 Bonnie Christison, Wisconsin  
 Florence Hillis, Washington

## Discussion Plan for the Delegates' Conferences

Paul C. Taff, Discussion Manager

The 'delegates' discussion conferences were one of the important phases of the 1946 camp program. As far as it was possible to arrange, about two hours each day was set aside for the delegates to discuss topics of interest to them. All topics used were taken from the 10 guideposts, as was the general theme, "Learning to Live in a Changing World."

The general plan adopted for each day was as follows:

- I. Attend general assembly where topic was discussed by speaker.
- II. Delegates were divided into 6 groups for discussions. Each group was directed by a delegate chairman and met in separate rooms. All chairs in the rooms should be moveable.
- III. Following a few minutes of discussion, each group was separated into 5 sub-groups or huddles with a delegate chairman and secretary.
- IV. After about 30 minutes, group was re-assembled by chairman for reports and discussion was continued.
- V. Last 20 minutes entire delegation was assembled in one body for further discussion and question period.

The above was varied as conditions required. On two days, a period of about 30 minutes was arranged for all the delegates to question the assembly speaker.

The division of the delegates into the 6 groups was so arranged that each member of the group was from a different state. Also the personnel of each group was changed each day. Almost without exception every delegate acted as a chairman or secretary once. This was accomplished by advance assignments.

One important part of the plan was the Guidepost committees made up of 8 delegates, a boy and a girl from each section of the United States, with a leader advisor. A large amount of work on the Guidepost reports was done by these committees.

It was thought advisable to furnish group chairmen and the conversation huddle chairmen with suggested questions to insure continued and useful discussion. The list of "talk starters" furnished together with the method proposed for their use are given below.

Following are the discussions that were given with each topic:

1. Look over each topic below, get the idea expressed, then state the point in your own words as a question to your group.
2. Do not regard this list as complete for your discussion. These are only starters. You and your group should add others of interest. Maybe the speaker raised some questions you will wish to discuss.
3. Be informal -- have a good time "visiting" and talking -- but keep close to the business at hand -- one of your jobs is to help the group move the discussion along, without "bossing" it.
4. Come back to the main discussion group prepared to report on:
  - a. What does your group feel are the important issues in the theme?
  - b. What can you as 4-H individuals or in your 4-H Clubs do about them?

#### Guidepost I

Theme: Developing Talents for Greater Usefulness

Some talk starters for above topic:

1. Every individual has a talent of some kind -- some have many.
2. Here are some recognized useful talents -- leadership -- mechanical skills -- ability to cooperate with others. What would you add to this list? Which are most important?
3. In choosing 4-H officers we elect the "popular" ones and regard talents lightly. Do you agree or disagree, and why?
4. Many rural young people think there is not enough opportunity to use talents in rural communities.
5. Rural communities do not make the best use of talents -- hence many energetic young people drift to cities.
6. Only those who are born with a tendency towards being talented make a success.
7. All young people who want to should have a chance for an advanced education.
8. What features in 4-H work contribute most to the development of talents in the members?
9. What additional things can 4-H members and clubs do to develop young people to the peak of their abilities?



### Guidepost II

Theme: Joining With Friends for Work, Fun, and Fellowship

Some talk starters for above topic:

1. As a Nation we are too much for fun and good times -- we should work harder, play less.
2. Rural people are too busy to take vacations and have a good time.
3. Some 4-H members say, "All my friends prefer to go to movies, dances -- we can't have a good time in our 4-H Club."
4. Rural communities have plenty of leadership and facilities to conduct good recreational and social programs.
5. Many former 4-H members say, "The fellowships enjoyed and acquaintances we made are the most lasting values in 4-H work." If true, how can we cultivate these to a greater extent?
6. What aspects of "working together" in 4-H groups appeal to young people most?
7. Every rural community should be provided with a full-time recreation leader or should it?
8. What kind of work, fun, and fellowship activities do you think 4-H should sponsor in your community?

### Guidepost III

Theme: Learning to Live in a Changing World

Some talk starters for above topic:

1. Just what changes in our living have taken place since 1940?
2. Peace - trade - form of governments - inventions: Which are going to affect us most in the next few years? How?
3. Where and how will agriculture, especially rural living, have to be adjusted?
4. Some say the hope for agriculture lies in highly efficient units, probably larger farms. Shall we go in this direction?
5. How can we describe what will be a desirable rural life in the future?
6. What phases of our 4-H Clubs should be developed to meet these situations?

Note: The above guidepost was not used as a topic in the discussion program. Suggested "talk starters" are included here to complete the set for those who may find them useful.

#### Guidepost IV

Theme: Choosing a Way to Earn a Living

Some talk starters for above topic:

1. About one-half of our rural young people move to the cities. What factors are working which select those who stay on the farm?
2. Rural people are often the most successful city people. Does this mean they choose the right occupations in the cities, or are they better equipped for success because of their rural experiences? Or both? Are there other reasons?
3. Why not try to list some of the conditions that will make rural life more attractive in the future? Can you list these in the order of importance?
4. How do most young folks go about choosing a vocation?
5. This matter of making a choice of vocation can be outlined in successive stages -- or can it be for every individual? What are the steps?
6. Rural girls often have little opportunity for a personal income on the farm -- hence a larger percentage of girls than of boys go to the cities.
7. Do rural youth have enough opportunity to see and hear how other folks live and work?
8. How can 4-H Clubs do more on this problem of choosing the best vocation for each individual?

#### Guidepost V

Theme: Producing Food and Fiber for Home Market

Some talk starters for above topic:

1. It's the duty of American farmers to produce some food and fiber for other countries. Do you agree or disagree, and why?
2. What should we do if we find we can produce all of this country and the world needs of a given crop (such as cotton, wheat) with one-half the manpower now used?
3. We may have more people than jobs in the cities in a few years. Why not move a lot of the surplus people out on the land? Should part-time farming be encouraged?
4. How can farm income be leveled out between high and low-income farms? Or should it be leveled?
5. What steps should we be taking to insure adequate farm prices in the future?

6. Many boys and girls leave the farm because of lack of opportunity to earn a personal income. What can 4-H Clubs do about this situation?
7. If beef cattle or cotton is not a profitable product in an area should 4-H members be allowed to carry a 4-H project in these commodities?
8. Efficient methods, as taught in all 4-H projects, are the most valuable phase of Club work. Are they?

#### Guidepost VI

Theme: Creating Better Homes For Better Living

Some talk starters for above topic:

1. "Better homes." What do we want?
2. In what ways does the kind of home affect attitude of boys and girls about farming?
3. Let's agree that rural homes could be the best in the land. What will make them that way?
4. How about tenant farm homes -- what's the problem here?
5. The old pioneer farm homes produced great people -- but the world has moved on -- now where are we in this respect?
6. What about better living -- possibly something more than better homes is needed.
7. How can all the family join in creating better homes and better living?
8. A young couple starting farming should first purchase machinery, chattels, etc., needed for production. Then fix up the home from their farm income.
9. Failure of the home is the greatest cause of delinquency.
10. Now let's decide how we think 4-H Clubs can make their greatest contribution on this question.

#### Guidepost VII

Theme: Conserving Nature's Resources for Security and Happiness

Some talk starters for this topic:

1. Natural resources helped make this country great -- but we have not treated them too well.
2. In 25 to 50 years we are going to be poor in many resources -- must this necessarily be true?
3. Agriculture's greatest resource of the soil. How do you see most farm people acting towards their responsibility in protecting it?



4. Beyond the soil, we must have some other resources for our welfare and happiness -- forests -- wild animals -- birds -- minerals -- water -- what others would you add?
5. During war and famine situations we must overuse nature's resources -- how far?
6. But a lot has been done on this problem in recent years -- what have you observed?
7. Responsibility for conserving nature's resources is an individual problem.
8. Let's list the steps 4-H members can take as individuals and groups to meet these problems.

#### Guidepost VIII

Theme: Building Health for a Strong America

Some talk starters for this topic:

1. We are the best fed, probably the healthiest nation in the world -- why worry?
2. Some people think health is a personal problem of the individual.
3. Rural people are well fed, have good diets, and are generally healthy.
4. Accidents kill and maim more people than wars. What can 4-H Clubs do about this problem?
5. Most of us only go to a doctor when ill or injured. Is there a better way, and if so, how can it be established?
6. With what agencies can 4-H Clubs cooperate best in health programs?
7. Most people believe there is a relationship between a healthy and strong citizenry and an effective, democratic government. How do you connect these situations?
8. What, if any, are the major health needs of rural young people?
9. Let's outline what we think would be a good health program for 4-H.

#### Guidepost IX

Theme: Sharing responsibilities for Community Improvement

Some talk starters for this topic:

1. We are just interested in the community around us. True, or not true?
2. How big should we consider "our community" in this age?
3. What kind of a community do we want?

4. Give us high farm income and all else will take care of itself - some say
5. Who plans community improvements?
6. Let's list the kinds of community facilities we need.
7. Where can 4-H Clubs find best opportunities to contribute to community betterment?

Note: The above guidepost was not used as a topic in the discussion program. Suggested "talk starters" are included here to complete the set for those who may find them useful.

#### Guidepost X

Theme: Serving as Citizens in Maintaining World Peace

Some talk starters for this topic:

1. We have always had wars and always will — says the pessimist. What do you think?
2. Evidently not all nations are willing to accept democracy as the universal and best type of government. What peace problems will this raise?
3. Some believe we should prepare extensively for another war.
4. We believe we can have peace in the world, but we have made little progress towards this goal.
5. The supplying of food in the present famine will be one of our greatest contributions to world peace. If true, why?
6. In order to insure peace, every nation of the world should become a democracy.
7. The atomic bomb and other inventions will prevent another war.
8. Control of atomic energy should be kept in the hands of military specialists.
9. Suggest the kinds of programs that will help all your 4-H members do their utmost to insure world peace.

#### COMMENTS ON RESULTS

1. The comment of the delegates often was "the time was too short."
2. The conservation huddles were well liked and seemed to result in much thinking and exchanging of ideas.
3. The use of the "talk starter" lists were helpful, though many chairmen probably followed them too systematically.



4. It would be helpful if more was known in advance about the ability of each delegate to handle discussion groups.
5. The general assembly at the close of the morning period was most successful
6. The plan of dividing groups was somewhat complicated but was necessary to insure a wide distribution of the delegates by States.
7. The program of the camp should have one general theme for all phases of the program.
8. One or two more opportunities should be given the State 4-H Club leaders to see the delegations in action in their discussions such as was the case in the last morning session when the reports were given.
9. The formulation of a report growing out of the discussions is believed desirable as it helps to point up the discussions. However, it should be made clear another year to the delegates that their reports are only suggestions or recommendations of the camp delegates and are not establishing policies.



